



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 REGION 5
 77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
 CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

DE-9J

APR 30 2004

Patricia A. Dixon-Darden
 East Chicago Health Department
 100 W. Chicago Avenue
 East Chicago, Indiana 46312

Dear Ms. Dixon-Darden:

Last summer, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) collected soil samples from residential yards in the Calumet neighborhoods in East Chicago, Indiana. The sampling also included properties from the City of East Chicago. The purpose of the sampling was to measure the levels of lead and other metals in the soil in the area to determine if the soils were impacted by past industrial operations.

Enclosed are a table and figure of the sampling from the City of East Chicago properties. In evaluating results of samples, U.S. EPA uses 400 parts per million (ppm) soil lead as a screening level for residential property in the State of Indiana. This means that if the contamination in the soil is below 400 ppm, no further action is needed.

- The results of the following City of East Chicago properties exceed the level of 400 ppm, so further sampling will be needed to determine if any actions need to be taken.

Kennedy Gardens Park (two samples)

Non-responsive

West of McCook Avenue (two samples)

- The results of the following City of East Chicago properties do not exceed 400 ppm, so no further action is necessary.

Martin Luther King Park

150th Street and Alexander Avenue

Non-responsive

West of McCook Avenue (one sample)

Riley Park (two samples)

- The results of the following City of East Chicago properties do not exceed 400 ppm, but further sampling may be needed. The accuracy of the results must be assured to confirm that no actions need to be taken.

Riley Park (two samples)

Within the next few months, U.S. EPA expects to arrange a public meeting in the community. Sampling results will be more fully explained and future actions will be more detailed at that meeting. We will notify you of the meeting by mail. In the interim, we welcome your suggestions on meeting arrangements.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (312) 886-7567.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mirtha Capiro".

Mirtha Capiro
Environmental Scientist

Enclosures

**East Chicago
Housing
Authority**

**Dept. of Redevelopment & Community
Develop.** P.O. Box 498, 4920 Larkspur Dr.
East Chicago, IN 46312

FAX

Date: May 6, 2004Number of pages including cover sheet: 5

To:

Pat Dixon Darden
Director - Health Dept.

Phone: 391-8467Fax phone: 391-8494

CC:

From:

John D. Artis
Executive Director

Phone: 219-397-9974 x 30Fax phone: 219-397-4249

REMARKS:



Urgent



For your review



Reply ASAP



Please comment

*Pat,**Please review and advise next action we can jointly take to accommodate this activity.**Thank you.**John Artis*

*Mon - 24 -
Thurs - 25 - after 10:00 A*

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

DE-9J

APR 30 2004

John D. Artis
Executive Director
Housing and Redevelopment
4920 Larkspur Drive
Post Office Box 498
East Chicago, Indiana 46312

Dear Mr. Artis:

Last summer, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) collected soil samples from residential yards in the Calumet neighborhoods in East Chicago, Indiana. The sampling also included a portion of the property from Housing and Redevelopment. The purpose of the sampling was to measure the levels of lead and other metals in the soil in the area to determine if the soils were impacted by past industrial operations.

Enclosed are a table and figure of the sampling from the Housing and Redevelopment property. In evaluating results of samples, U.S. EPA uses 400 parts per million (ppm) soil lead as a screening level for residential property in the State of Indiana. This means that if the contamination in the soil is below 400 ppm, no further action is needed.

The results of the portion of the Housing and Redevelopment property located at **151st Street and McCook Avenue (two samples)** exceed the level of 400 ppm, so further sampling will be needed to determine if any actions need to be taken.

Within the next few months, U.S. EPA expects to arrange a public meeting in the community. Sampling results will be more fully explained and future actions will be more detailed at that meeting. We will notify you of the meeting by mail. In the interim, we welcome your suggestions on meeting arrangements.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (312) 886-7567.

Sincerely,

Mirtha Caprio
Environmental Scientist

Enclosures

SOIL LEAD SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample number	Location address	Field analysis (ppm)	Laboratory analysis (ppm)
X17	151 st Street and McCook Avenue	699	NS
X18	151 st Street and McCook Avenue	520	NS

NS - Not Sampled



LEAD

CAS # 7439-92-1

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ToxFAQs

June 1999

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about lead. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to lead can happen from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods, or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive system. Lead has been found in at least 1,026 of 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is lead?

(Pronounced lēd)

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining, and manufacturing.

Lead has many different uses. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), and devices to shield X-rays.

Because of health concerns, lead from gasoline, paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years.

What happens to lead when it enters the environment?

- ☐ Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water.
- ☐ When lead is released to the air, it may travel long distances before settling to the ground.
- ☐ Once lead falls onto soil, it usually sticks to soil particles.
- ☐ Movement of lead from soil into groundwater will depend on the type of lead compound and the characteristics of the soil.
- ☐ Much of the lead in inner-city soils comes from old houses painted with lead-based paint.

How might I be exposed to lead?

- ☐ Eating food or drinking water that contains lead.
- ☐ Spending time in areas where lead-based paints have been used and are deteriorating.
- ☐ Working in a job where lead is used.
- ☐ Using health-care products or folk remedies that contain lead.
- ☐ Engaging in certain hobbies in which lead is used (for example, stained glass).

How can lead affect my health?

Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The most sensitive is the central nervous system, particularly in children. Lead also damages kidneys and the reproductive system. The effects are the same whether it is breathed or swallowed.

At high levels, lead may decrease reaction time, cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles, and possibly affect the memory. Lead may cause anemia, a disorder of the blood. It can also damage the male reproductive system. The connection between these effects and exposure to low levels of lead is uncertain.

How likely is lead to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services has determined that lead acetate and lead phosphate may reasonably

ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

be anticipated to be carcinogens based on studies in animals. There is inadequate evidence to clearly determine lead's carcinogenicity in people.

How can lead affect children?

Small children can be exposed by eating lead-based paint chips, chewing on objects painted with lead-based paint, or swallowing house dust or soil that contains lead.

Children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults. A child who swallows large amounts of lead may develop blood anemia, severe stomachache, muscle weakness, and brain damage. A large amount of lead might get into a child's body if the child ate small pieces of old paint that contained large amounts of lead. If a child swallows smaller amounts of lead, much less severe effects on blood and brain function may occur. Even at much lower levels of exposure, lead can affect a child's mental and physical growth.

Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies, decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are more common if the mother or baby was exposed to high levels of lead.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to lead?

Avoid exposure to sources of lead. Do not allow children to chew or mouth painted surfaces that may have been painted with lead-based paint (homes built before 1978). Run your water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking or cooking with it. This will get rid of lead that may have leached out of pipes. Some types of paints and pigments that are used as make-up or hair coloring contain lead. Keep these kinds of products away from children. Wash children's hands and faces often to remove lead dusts and soil, and regularly clean the house of dust and tracked in soil.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to lead?

A blood test is available to measure the amount of lead in your blood and to estimate the amount of your exposure to lead. Blood tests are commonly used to screen children for lead poisoning. Lead in teeth and bones can be measured with X-rays, but this test is not as readily available. Medical treatment may be necessary in children if the lead concentration in blood is higher than 45 micrograms per deciliter (45 µg/dL).

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that children ages 1 and 2 be screened for lead poisoning. Children who are 3 to 6 years old should be tested for lead if they have never been tested for lead before and if they receive services from public assistance programs; if they live in or regularly visit a building built before 1950; if they live in or visit a home built before 1978 that is being remodeled; or if they have a brother, sister, or playmate who has had lead poisoning. CDC considers children to have an elevated level of lead if the amount in the blood is 10 µg/dL.

The EPA requires lead in air not to exceed 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter (1.5 µg/m³) averaged over 3 months. EPA limits lead in drinking water to 15 µg per liter.

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) develops regulations for workers exposed to lead. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 banned the sale of leaded gasoline. The Federal Hazardous Substance Act bans children's products that contain hazardous amounts of lead.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for lead. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 404-498-0093. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.





219-397-9974 ext. 30
(219) 397-1351 Fax
Website: www.ecredev.com
E-Mail: ecdr@ecredev.com

December 21, 2009

Mr. Michael Berkoff
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 5 - Superfund Division
Remedial Response Section #2
77 West Jackson Blvd. - Mail Code S-6J
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Re: EPA Testing in Calumet Neighborhood
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Mr. Berkoff,

Pursuant to your phone call this morning, you have advised the Department of Redevelopment, who is acting on behalf of the City of East Chicago, to cease all construction activities in the West Calumet Neighborhood until the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) releases the Department of Redevelopment to continue revitalization efforts in that neighborhood. The West Calumet Neighborhood plan encompasses Chicago Avenue to Kennedy Avenue to 151st Street to Private/Canal Street.

The Department of Redevelopment currently has obtained the services of Mr. Eugene Goldfarb, MUP, JD, AICP of Great Lakes Environmental Planning to assist with Environmental matters throughout the City and will also be assisting with this matter.

If you have any questions regarding this project, please contact me by phone at 219-397-9974 ext. 30.

Sincerely,
CITY OF EAST CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF REDEVELOPMENT

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John D. Artis".

John D. Artis
Executive Director

MEETING: January 29, 2010

U.S. EPA &
City of East Chicago

AL ESPINOZA

E.C. REDEVELOPMENT

Lyvette Turk

E.C. Redevelopment

JOHN D. ARTIS

E.C. REDEVELOPMENT

EUGENE GOLDFARB

GREAT LAKES FISH PLANT

Jim PENDING

U.S. EPA 312 886-5122

Michael Berkoff

USEPA 312-353-8983

Steve KAISER

USEPA 312-353-3804

EMAIL ADDRESSES

Berkoff, Michael @ epa.gov

KAISER, STEVEN @ EPA.GOV

PENDING, TIMOTHY @ EPA.GOV

E-MAILS:

AL

Rehab@ecreddev.com

Lyvette

Non-responsive

J.D. ARTIS

JDART@ECREDEV.COM

eugene

egoldf1@uic.edu

EPA / EAST CHICAGO MEETING
re: USS LEAD SUPERFUND SITE

MARCH 8, 2012

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Michael Berkoff	U.S. EPA	312-353-8983
Becky Frey	U.S. EPA	312-886-4760
Joan Tanaka	U.S. EPA	312-353-5425
FERNANDO M. TREVINO	FMT for City of EC	219-741-7714
Kathy R. Brown	Cost Chgo	219 391-8200
Carla Morgan	E.C. City Attorney	219-391-8291
Anthony Copehaus	Mayor of E. Chicago	219-391-8200
VALERIANO F. GOMEZ	City of E. Chicago (Chief of Staff)	219-391-8200
JAMES SCANNETT	City of E.C. Frank Adams	219-391-8200
Joe ALLEGRETTI	"	219 836-0222
Tia Cauley	E.C. Housing Auth.	397-9974
Beatriz L. Martinez	E.C. " "	319-397-9974. Ext. 26

Presentation of Mayor Copeland to EPA - March 8, 2011

City of East Chicago, Indiana

City of East Chicago Data

General - 2010 Census

▪ City Population	29,698
▪ Population of Affected Area (At Risk)	4,540
▪ % of Total Population of the City	15.3%
▪ No. of Children at risk of "Lead Hazards"	795 *

Poverty	Rate
All families	31.20%
Families with female householder, no husband present	53.80%
Related children 5 to 17 years	45.70%

Income	East Chicago	Lake Co.	Indiana
Median household income -2010	\$ 28,999	\$ 48,723	\$ 47,697
Median Family Income - 2010	\$ 34,051	\$ 58,931	\$ 58,944
Median Household Income, (Public Housing Residents)	\$ 9,848		\$ 10,155
Unemployment Rate (Dec. 2011)	12.6%	9.7%	8.7%

The affected area encompass two separate census tracts witching the East Calumet and West Calumet Neighborhood. The West Calumet Neighborhood has a large population of African American who primarily reside in the West Calumet Public Housing project.

West Calumet - Census Tract 303

▪ Population	2,478
▪ Children	(< 5 years old to 9 years old) = 614
▪ Homeownership	20%
▪ Renter	80%
▪ Female Householder (%)	45%

East Calumet - Census Tract 307

▪ Population	2,062
▪ Children	(< 5 years old to 9 years old) = 181
▪ Homeownership	64%
▪ Renter	36%
▪ Female Householder (%)	19%

* Note: Due to the fact that an overwhelming majority of the West Calumet neighborhoods are renters, the cumulative number of children with potential exposure to lead hazards is much higher than the actual number of children.

Anthony Copeland
MAYOR



City of East Chicago
4527 INDIANAPOLIS BLVD.
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA 46312
219-391-8200 • 219-391-8397 FAX

February 15, 2012

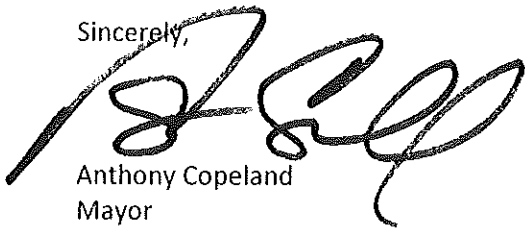
Mr. Michael Berkoff
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

Dear Mr. Berkoff:

While I am a newly elected Mayor, my concerns for this targeted site has been that the City and all of its affected residents have access to all of its remedies. At this time we choose to elect for the process to continue. We respectfully decline your request to petition for an exemption to the NRRB process.

Mr. Berkoff, in addition we feel there are other land use opportunities that will allow us the opportunity to invest the estimated forty million dollar cost. We strongly feel that this is a quality of life issue that will span across generations.

Sincerely,



Anthony Copeland
Mayor

CC: R. Frey, EPA
S. Kaiser, EPA
V. Gomez, East Chicago
F. Trevino, East Chicago



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

JUN 23 2014

The Honorable Anthony Copeland
City of East Chicago
4527 Indianapolis Boulevard
East Chicago, Indiana 46312

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

Re: Proposed Demolitions within the U.S. Smelter and Lead Refining, Inc. Superfund Site

Dear Mayor Copeland:

I am writing in response to your letter dated June 16, 2014, concerning proposed demolitions within the boundaries of the U.S. Smelter and Lead Refining, Inc. Superfund Site (Site). My response is based upon the facts presently known to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is provided solely for informational purposes.

I. STATUS OF THE IDENTIFIED PROPERTY AND EPA'S ACTIVITIES

As you and your staff are aware, what you refer to in your letter as the Calumet neighborhood is located within an area EPA refers to as Zone 2 of Operable Unit 1 of the Site. The Site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 2008. Following placement of the Site on the NPL, EPA conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS). The purpose of the RI was to identify contaminants of concern and the extent of the contamination. The RI concluded that lead and arsenic in concentrations that pose a risk to human health and the environment are located in some but not all of the properties located within Operable Unit 1 of the Site. Operable Unit 1 is bounded on the west by the Indiana Harbor Canal; on the north by Chicago Avenue; and the east by Parrish Avenue; and, on the south by 149th Place and 151st Street. The purpose of the FS was to identify cost-effective ways in which to address the contamination. In 2012, EPA published a proposed plan for addressing the lead and arsenic contamination. On November 30, 2012, EPA issued a Record of Decision in which it announced its choice of remedy. The chosen remedy calls for the excavation and off-site disposal of soils that contain lead and arsenic above the identified actions levels to a maximum depth of twenty-four inches below ground surface.

Since September 2013, EPA has been negotiating a possible consent agreement with two Potentially-Responsible Parties (PRPs) regarding clean-up of the Site. These negotiations are proceeding at this time. EPA will consider alternatives to a consent agreement if it determines that further negotiations will not prove fruitful.

II. STATUS OF CONTACTS WITH THE CITY OF EAST CHICAGO

Throughout the process described above, EPA has met with representatives of the City of East Chicago. The purpose of the meetings has been to make certain the City understands what work

EPA is performing and is planning to perform, and the timeframe for completing the work. The meetings have also allowed the City to share with EPA its concerns about the work and its broader goals for the Calumet neighborhood.

On June 9, 2014, Winna Guzman, the Building Commissioner for the City, sent an email to Michael Berkoff, EPA Remedial Project Manager. Ms. Guzman asked Mr. Berkoff to review information pertaining to specifications that the City intended to use to solicit bids for demolition work, some of which may be performed within the Site. Mr. Berkoff advised me of Ms. Guzman's request. I communicated my concerns to Mr. Berkoff that if the City demolished buildings within the Site, these actions might give rise to potential liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund). Shortly thereafter, Mr. Berkoff shared these concerns with Ms. Guzman. I also voiced my concerns to City Attorney Carla Morgan on June 12, 2014.¹

As your staff no doubt advised you, Mr. Berkoff and I did not tell the City not to demolish buildings. Instead, we merely sought to alert the City to the existence of liability risks associated with demolishing buildings and to suggest that if the City elected to proceed with demolition, it would be well advised to do so cautiously, with a full appreciation of the risks, and with a well-considered plan for managing the risks.

Your letter of June 16, 2014, seeks EPA's guidance on "how to balance these risks, and whether the risk of imminent injury is outweighed by the potential risk of [PRPs] coming after the City as an operator of the site." It also asks EPA to "assist the City with drafting a plan which balances these risks."

III. EPA'S ROLE AND LIMITATIONS

EPA has only those authorities expressly granted to it by statute or regulation. These authorities allow EPA to do important work like the identification and removal of lead and arsenic contaminated soils from within the Site. EPA is not authorized, however, to provide advice to the City on how to balance the risks of proceeding with demolition and potentially becoming a liable party at the Site against the risks of postponing demolition. The City alone must weigh and balance the risks. In grappling with this decision, however, the City might find it useful to retain experienced environmental counsel who can help the City understand and manage the liability risks and develop a sound risk management strategy. I cannot fill that role for the City.

If the City elects to proceed with demolition and provides EPA with its plan for minimizing the risks associated with demolition, EPA will work with the City to implement quickly the City's

¹ As Ms. Morgan is aware, potential liability includes an action in contribution by PRPs at the Site as well as potential liability to the United States. See, e.g., *Policy Towards Owners of Residential Property at Superfund Sites* (July 3, 1991) (EPA generally will not require owners of residential property (like the City) to perform a response action or pay response costs if the owner's activities are consistent with the Policy but the Policy generally does not apply "to an owner of residential property who has undertaken activities leading to a release or threat of release of hazardous substances, resulting in the taking of a response action at the site").

preferred plan. Several options for reducing risk of liability to the City come to mind and others may occur to the City. Some municipalities have managed the risk of liability by simply exercising extreme care during demolition. Extreme care here may include a decision to only remove those portions of the structure that are above ground until EPA has completed Site work or advised the City that the property does not contain lead or arsenic concentrations in soil above the action levels. Alternatively, the City might also consider sampling properties in advance of demolition to determine whether the soils at these properties pose a risk to human health or the environment. Other municipalities have proceeded with demolition after receiving what is sometimes referred to as an "EPA comfort letter." To be clear, a "comfort letter" is not a "no action assurance" letter, a distinction that may be lost on all but the most experienced practitioners of environmental law. Finally, EPA is willing to negotiate an agreement with the City that might be characterized as a "Prospective Operator Agreement or POA." A POA is akin to a "Prospective Purchaser Agreement," but applies to prospective operators rather than purchasers. Negotiation of a POA may delay demolition but might afford the City the greatest level of protection. The options that I have set forth above are not meant as an exhaustive or exclusive list of options. EPA is open to considering other options that might be suggested by the City.

IV. CONCLUSION

EPA looks forward to continuing discussions with the City about the important issues raised in your letter of June 16, 2014, subject to our inability to provide the City with what is essentially legal advice.

If you or your staff have any questions or would like to schedule a meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me. I may be reached at (312) 353-3804 or kaiser.steven@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven P. Kaiser
Associate Regional Counsel

cc: Michael Berkoff (EPA)
Carla Morgan (City of East Chicago)

June 22, 2016

Meeting Objectives

1. Start ATSDR consultation on EC health concerns
2. Address current site conditions and associated risks

Agenda:

1. Introduction of ATSDR and Dr. Fusinski
2. City Objectives for Meeting
3. ATSDR Role
4. Reduction of Immediate Risks
5. Findings from 6/16 Site Walk
6. Description of EPA remedy
7. ATSDR Consultation

Materials:

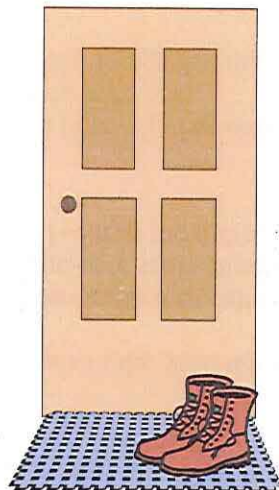
Photos from site walk
Flyers for residents
updated data table
maps

Ways to protect your health

By keeping dirt from getting into your house and into your body



Do not let children play in bare dirt



Children and adults should remove shoes before walking into home



Don't eat food, chew gum, or smoke when working in the yard and wear gloves



Damp mop floors and damp dust counters and furniture regularly



Wash dogs regularly



Wash children's toys and babies' pacifiers regularly



Wash children's hands and feet after they have been playing outside

7/13/16

With my signature, I certify receipt of the CD containing Zone 1 Remedial Design Sampling results letters.

x WZ Desc. Navg



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGIONS 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

July 14, 2016

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

Ms. Carla Morgan
City Attorney
City of East Chicago
4525 Indianapolis Blvd.
East Chicago, Indiana 46312

Dear Ms. Morgan,

On the enclosed CD is the file: Signed Residential Results Letter-Binder. This file includes all of the remedial design sampling results letter that have been mailed to the residents of the West Calumet Housing Complex, the principal of the Carrie Gosch School and the park superintendent who oversees Goodman Park.

If you have any further questions, please contact Michael Berkoff, Remedial Project Manager, at (312) 353-8983 or Berkoff.Michael@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Michael Berkoff, Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division



CITY OF EAST CHICAGO
Law Department

CARLA MORGAN
CITY ATTORNEY

City Hall (2nd Floor)
4525 Indianapolis Blvd.
East Chicago, IN 46312

Phone: (219) 391-8291
Fax: (219) 391-7011
Email: cmorgan@eastchicago.com

UPS CampusShip: View/Print Label

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2. Fold the printed label at the solid line below. Place the label in a UPS Shipping Pouch. If you do not have a pouch, affix the folded label using clear plastic shipping tape over the entire label.

3. GETTING YOUR SHIPMENT TO UPS

Customers with a Daily Pickup

Your driver will pickup your shipment(s) as usual.

Customers without a Daily Pickup

Take your package to any location of The UPS Store®, UPS Access Point(TM) location, UPS Drop Box, UPS Customer Center, UPS Alliances (Office Depot® or Staples®) or Authorized Shipping Outlet near you. Items sent via UPS Return Services(SM) (including via Ground) are also accepted at Drop Boxes. To find the location nearest you, please visit the Resources area of CampusShip and select UPS Locations.

Schedule a same day or future day Pickup to have a UPS driver pickup all your CampusShip packages.


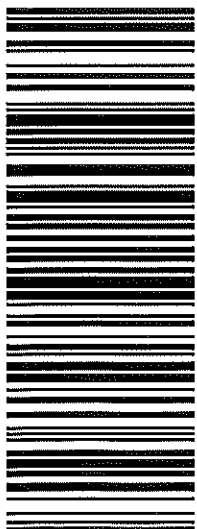

Hand the package to any UPS driver in your area.

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THE UPS STORE
230 S CLARK ST
CHICAGO ,IL 60604

UPS Access Point™
THE UPS STORE
17 E MONROE ST
CHICAGO ,IL 60603

UPS Access Point™
THE UPS STORE
47 W POLK ST
CHICAGO ,IL 60605

FOLD HERE

MICHAEL BERKOFF SR-61 312-886-7902 US EPA 77 W JACKSON BLVD CHICAGO IL 60604	1.0 LBS LTR 1 OF 1	SHIP TO: JEWEL HARRIS, JR., ATTORNEY 11210 BROADWAY CROWN POINT IN 46307-7107	IN 463 5-01 	UPS NEXT DAY AIR TRACKING #: 1Z A49 E01 01 9562 8964 1		BILLING: P/P Reference # 1: 05P Reference # 2: 05P 
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CS 18.5.31. WNTN250 75.04 04/2016

7-14-16

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2. Fold the printed label at the solid line below. Place the label in a UPS Shipping Pouch. If you do not have a pouch, affix the folded label using clear plastic shipping tape over the entire label.
3. **GETTING YOUR SHIPMENT TO UPS**
Customers with a Daily Pickup
 Your driver will pickup your shipment(s) as usual.

Customers without a Daily Pickup

Take your package to any location of The UPS Store®, UPS Access Point™ location, UPS Drop Box, UPS Customer Center, UPS Alliances (Office Depot® or Staples®) or Authorized Shipping Outlet near you. Items sent via UPS Return Services(SM) (including via Ground) are also accepted at Drop Boxes. To find the location nearest you, please visit the Resources area of CampusShip and select UPS Locations.

Schedule a same day or future day Pickup to have a UPS driver pickup all your CampusShip packages.

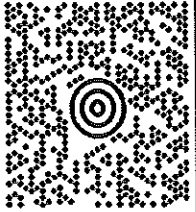

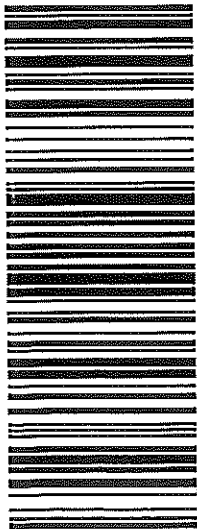

Hand the package to any UPS driver in your area.

UPS Access Point™
 THE UPS STORE
 230 S CLARK ST
 CHICAGO ,IL 60604

UPS Access Point™
 THE UPS STORE
 17 E MONROE ST
 CHICAGO ,IL 60603

UPS Access Point™
 THE UPS STORE
 47 W POLK ST
 CHICAGO ,IL 60605

FOLD HERE

MICHAEL DENZORE SR-GJ 312-886-7902 US EPA 77 W JACKSON BLVD CHICAGO IL 60604 SHIP TO: TIA CAULEY EAST CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 4920 LARKSPUR AVE. EAST CHICAGO IN 46312-3736	1.0 LBS LTR 1 OF 1
	IN 463 5-01 
UPS NEXT DAY AIR TRACKING #: 1Z A49 E01 01 9709 3556	1
	
BILLING: P/P	Reference # 1: 05F Reference # 2: 05F CS 18.5.31. WNTNVS0 75.0A 04/2016

7-14-16